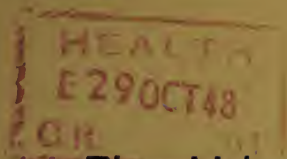


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**The Urban District Council of
Havant and Waterloo**



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1947

BY

GEORGE NISBET

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

**The Urban District Council of
Havant and Waterloo**

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

The Urban District Council of Havant and Waterloo.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1947—48.

Chairman of the Council:

MR. J. FLANDERS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

MR. E. W. BORROW, C.C.

Chairman of Committee:

CLLR. PAY LT.-COM. W. DOYLE, R.N.

Vice-Chairman of Committee:

CLLR. MRS. M. E. WEEKES.

Members of Committee:

CLLR. L. HINTON, M.A.

CLLR. J. L. HOMER

„ B. F. POWELL

„ A. E. JONES

„ MRS. P. HERRIOTT

„ E. A. KING

„ V. G. GAUNTLETT

„ C. G. TANNER

„ E. W. BORROW

„ J. FLANDERS

MEMBERS OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

GEORGE NISBET, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

A. W. R. TURNBULL, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Also Meat and Food Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

MR. S. MILLWARD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Resigned 21st June, 1947.

MR. L. H. HAYWARD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Commenced 7th July, 1947.

Clerk:

MISS M. D. MILNE.

The Urban District Council of Havant and Waterloo.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District
Council of Havant and Waterloo.

Mr. Chairman, Mesdames and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the annual report of the Havant and Waterloo Urban District and some of the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1947.

Throughout Britain the outstanding feature of that year was the widespread epidemic of acute anterior poliomyelitis. Three cases were notified in the district, one of whom died. There were no serious epidemics of the common infectious diseases, and the area was singularly free from infantile gastric disorders. No deaths occurred from Diphtheria, which must be recorded as most satisfactory. The Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign featured in the work of the department during the year.

The Birth rate decreased slightly to 18.23, which compares favourably with the rate of England and Wales—20.5. The Illegitimacy rate per thousand total births fell from 63.1 in 1946 to 38.46 in 1947.

The Death rate of 12.58 again shows a decrease, but demonstrates the older age groups of the district when compared with the rate of 12.0 for England and Wales in 1947.

In this report I have included certain County Council Services carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and other Medical Practitioners in the district, for the interest of your Members, and have described certain of the Sanitary services rather more fully than has been done during the last few years, when the size of this report was restricted on the grounds of National economy. I have also included a brief report of some rather important preventive measures in connection with food handlers.

In conclusion I tender my sincere thanks to the Members of the Public Health Committee and the Council for their continued support, and to express my appreciation of the efficiency of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Clerk of the Department, and for their co-operation and assistance during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE NISBET,
Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The policy of the County Medical Officer stresses the importance of Health Education being "talked on" and information being given about it and the various health services, at all times.

This policy has been pursued and lectures have been given to the Cowplain Parent Teachers Association and to the Waterlooville Parent Teachers Association. A series of lectures has been given at the Emsworth Community Centre and talks on Health Subjects to several smaller organizations delivered.

Pamphlets, all those published by the Central Council for Health Education, have been purchased by the Urban District Council, and large numbers from a commercial source, have been distributed at these lectures and at other times by the staff of the Department, particularly to those members of the public, e.g. food handlers and distributors, where health knowledge must be considered most important.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY FOR 1947

Civil Population (estimated to the middle of 1947)

Registrar General's Estimate	30,600
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1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres (land and inland water)	12,074
Population (Census 1931)	20,991
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£981
Rateable Value (1st April, 1947)	£250,641
Number of Inhabited Houses	9,974
Number of Business Premises	1,226

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

LIVE BIRTHS	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	521	263	258
Illegitimate	26	12	14
Rate per 1,000 Population, 18.23.			

STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate	11	5	6
Illegitimate	4	3	1
Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still births) 29.25.			

DEATHS	385	185	200
Rate per 1,000 Population, 12.58.			

MATERNAL DEATHS

Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	1
Deaths from other Puerperal Causes	1
Rate per 1,000 Births	3.55

INFANTILE MORTALITY

	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	15	11	4
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Rate per 1,000 Live births	29.25		

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	28.79
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Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	38.46
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CAUSES OF DEATH

1.	Whooping Cough	1
2.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	11
3.	Other Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1
4.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1
5.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	3
6.	Measles	...	...	...	...	1
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1
8.	Cancer	...	...	...	...	69
9.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	4
10.	Cerebral Hemorrhage	...	...	...	...	52
11.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	110
12.	Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	8
13.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	18
14.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	11
15.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	6
16.	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	5
17.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1
18.	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	7
19.	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	15
20.	Pueri and Post-Abort: Sepsis	...	...	...	...	1
21.	Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	1
22.	Congenital Malformation or Birth Injury	...	...	...	...	12
23.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	6
24.	Road Traffic	...	...	...	...	4
25.	Other Violent Causes	...	...	...	...	5
26.	All Other Causes	...	...	...	...	31
						<hr/> 385 <hr/>

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

TREATMENT CENTRE AND CLINICS.

The services controlled by the County Council directly in the district.

- (a) Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency.
- (b) Supervision of Midwives.
- (c) Maternity and Child Welfare.
- (d) Diagnosis and treatment in connection with tuberculosis and venereal diseases.
- (e) Blind Persons and Hospitalization of Social Welfare cases.
- (f) and the School Medical Services have remained unchanged.

As an Assistant County Medical Officer, Dr. George Nisbet carried out the duties of Medical Officer at the Child Welfare Centres at **Havant** held at the County Council Health Centre on the Second and Fourth Tuesdays at 9.30 a.m. and at 2.0 p.m. at **Hayling North**, held in the Recreation Hall on the first and third Tuesdays at 2.0 p.m. only, and at **Hayling South**, held at St. Mary's Institute on the First and Third Wednesdays at 9.30 a.m. and 2.0 p.m., at **Purbrook** held in the Deverell Hall on the Second and Fourth Wednesdays at 2.0 p.m. and at **Waterlooville** held in St. George's Hall on the Second and Fourth Thursdays at 2.0 p.m.

At Emsworth, the Child Welfare is held in the Church Hall on the Second and Fourth Fridays at 2.0 p.m., Dr. E. B. McDowall being Medical Officer.

Dr. G. Nisbet has also carried out Medical Inspections at Cowplain Secondary (Boys), Purbrook County High School (Boys), and at the Primary schools of Bedhampton, Emsworth Council, Emsworth Church of England, Havant Council, Havant Church of England, Havant Roman Catholic School, Hayling Island, Waterlooville and Purbrook, in addition to conducting the Minor Ailments Clinic for all school children in the area at the Havant Health Centre on Fridays at 10.0 a.m.

Inspections of Nursing Homes, visits in connection with Infant Life Protection and Mental defective visitng have also been carried out in the District, assisting the County Medical Officer of Health.

The Medical supervision of expectant mothers is carried out at clinics provided by the County Council, in this District at **Havant** in the County Council Health Centre, Park Way, on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 1.30 p.m., the Medical Officers being Drs. M. S. Dewhurst and Fawkner-Corbett, at **Hayling** at "Lindisfarne," Beach Road, S. Hayling, on 1st Fridays at 3 p.m., the Medical Officer being Dr. D. Brenan.

No ante-natal clinics are held in the Western half of the District, private arrangements being made by the patients with their Medical Practitioners.

NURSING

There has been no change in the facilities provided under the County Nursing Association schemes.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

In 1947 the laboratories controlled by the County Council and the Public Health laboratory at Winchester provided full facilities.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Cases Removed				Total	Ordinary	Accidents	Emergency
Ward							
Havant	...	...	...	197	115	9	73
Hayling Island	...	...	...	141	62	11	68
Emsworth	...	...	...	126	74	14	38
Waterloo and Cowplain	...	...	...	107	58	16	33
Bedhampton	...	...	...	76	38	7	31
Purbrook	...	...	...	41	22	4	15
Emsworth Hospital	...	...	...	1	1	—	—
Outside Area	...	...	...	184	82	15	87
				873	452	76	345
Sitting Cases				...	...	175	
Maternity Cases				...	...	68	
Mileage				...	...	16,958	

The total of 873 shows a further increase on 1946 as during the latter year only 702 cases were removed—the increase thus being 171. The highest number of cases removed in any one month was 89 in November, and the lowest number was 55 in October.

Long journeys were undertaken to the following places: London (11). Southampton (4). Basingstoke (2). Ashurst (2). Winchester (23). Alton (1). Lyndhurst (1). Brighton (1). Romsey (3). Godalming (3). Haslemere (1). Ewell (1). Lymington (2). Orpington (1). Weston-Super-Mare (1). Winchfield (2), Bishopstoke (4), Bishopstoke (3), Christchurch (1).

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CHILDREN'S CLINIC.

The number of cases treated for Scabies was a decrease on the previous year.

Under 5, 29; over 5, 80; over 15, 17. Total 126.

The number of Verminous children (heads) treated was 24.

The Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER SUPPLY.

It is not generally appreciated that this District is particularly fortunate in that a chalk water derived wholly from springs at Havant and Bedhampton provides an abundant water supply, the owners being the Portsmouth Water Company. The mainland area is supplied direct by the Company through their mains, but Hayling Island is supplied from the mains of the Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council who purchase the water in bulk from the Company.

By means of treatment by chlorination, prior to slow sand filtration and a further chlorination after leaving the filter beds, a residual chlorine content of, at least 0.1 part per million of free chlorine is maintained in any part of the area supplied, a water has been delivered to the consumer which is at all times clear and bright, palatable and of the highest degree of purity.

Bacteriological examination of samples taken monthly proved satisfactory, the following being a typical report:—

CHEMICAL RESULT IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Appearance Bright with a few particles of mineral debris consisting of particles of chalk.

Colour (Hazen)	Nil	Turbidity (Silica Scale)	
Reaction pH	Neutral : 7.3		Less than 5.
Electric Conductivity at 20°C.	440	Odour	Nil
Chlorine in Chlorides	16	Free Carbon Dioxide	15
		Total Solids dried at 180°C.	295
		Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	210
Hardness: Total	245.	Carbonate (Temporary)	210
		(perm)	35
Nitrogen in Nitrates.	3.0	Nitrogen in Nitrites	Absent
Free Ammonia.	0.022	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs at 27°C.	0.00
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.000	Free Chlorine Reaction	0.10
Metals	Iron: Less than 0.03. Other metals absent.		

"This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, having only a few particles of matter in suspension. The water is neutral in reaction, hard in character but not unduly so, contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution and is free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. It is of a high standard of organic quality."

From the aspect of the chemical analysis, the results are normal and consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

A typical chemical analysis:—

Number of "Bacteria" (1 day at 37°C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at 20°C. growing on Agar per (	0	0	0
cc. or ml. in (.....			
Presumptive Coliform Reaction	.....	Absent	100 ml.
Bact. coli	.....	Absent	100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	.....	Absent	100 ml.

'Free chlorine reaction' of sample: 0.1 part per million.

"This sample is clear and bright in appearance and its bacterial purity is of the highest standard, indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes."

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Numerous complaints were received relative to flooding in various parts of the district. Inspections were carried out, and appropriate action taken where necessary. Sundry inspections were made in connection with suspected pollution of water courses and representations as necessary made in connection therewith, the main complaint coming from Fareham Urban District Council and arising from the unsatisfactory effluent from the Hambledon Road Sewage Works.

The final effluent from the various sewage disposal works is now regularly submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and report.

The importance that an effluent from the sewage works be free from pathogenic organisms cannot be over emphasized, especially when this flows into the harbour creeks, where, although no oyster beds are now working, winkles and other shellfish are gathered daily.

In a sample taken on 4-12-47 of the effluent of Bedhampton Sewage Works, flowing into a creek of Langstone Harbour, *Bacillus Paratyphi B.* was isolated. Further extensive sampling has however failed to again show this pathogenic organism. The investigations continued at the close of the year.

The supervision and regular sampling of the watercourses which flow through the watercress beds has been continued, with satisfactory results.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Problems of drainage and sewerage have been prominent this year, accentuated because of the exceptionally inclement weather experienced during the first four months of the year, when normal sewerage was supplemented by storm water in many parts of the area. It is well known that plans are in hand and implementation expected shortly to relieve the present, in certain areas, grossly overloaded sewerage system and eliminate usage of certain almost derelict sewage works.

A brief description of the sewage disposal system as it is, at present, is now given for the benefit of those unfamiliar with the situation.

There are seven sewage disposal works—within the area. The works dealing with the sewerage in the Warblington Ward are outside the boundaries of the District, at Thorney Road near Emsworth. These are controlled by the Warblington Joint Drainage Committee, comprising appointed members of the Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council and the Chichester Rural District Council.

In the **BEDHAMPTON WARD** where the sewerage and sewage disposal schemes were completed in 1931, the works are situated at Bedhampton, south of the Southern Railway, to the West of Mill House. Some portion of the sewage is lifted by an ejector sited at the junction of Brookside and Lower Roads served by a central compressing station at Bidbury Lane, while a pumping station was installed in 1941, comprised of centrifugal pump, to take the place of the old ejectors at Strode Road.

An additional 12 inch syphon sewer was constructed in 1941 from the junction of Hulbert Road and Bedhampton Road to the Disposal Works, amplyfying the inverted syphon which commences at the top of Brookside Road near the Bedhampton Post Office.

The works were designed to serve a population of 2,500. The effluent discharges into a creek South of the Works.

In the **HAYLING WARD** where the works serve only that portion formerly known as the Parish of South Hayling, owing to the flat nature of the District, no fewer than six sewage lifts are in use. The sewage is lifted up to the tanks at the Works, and also near the school and at Eastoke by means of electrically operated pumps.

The three remaining lifts are ejector stations at (1) the South end of West Lane, (2), the South end of St. George's Road, (3) the junction of Havant Road and Sea Front, and worked from a central air compressing station in Station Road.

The works consist of four sprinkler filters, land irrigation and sludge beds, and were completed in 1925, having been designed to serve a population of 5,000. Sludge Digestion Treatment plant was installed in 1938.

In the **HAVANT WARD** the whole of the sewage with the exception of that from Langstone (which is lifted in Langstone Road by electrically operated pumps) gravitates to the disposal works at Brockhampton and is lifted for treatment. The works comprise storage tanks, three sprinkler filters, two detritus tanks, three sedimentation tanks, humus tanks, irrigation area, sludge beds and storm water tanks. The effluent is discharged into a creek south of Langstone Mill.

There are no fewer than four separate sewage disposal works in the **WATERLOO WARD**, situated as follows:—

(1) On the south side of Hulbert Road and about 700 yards from Waterlooville. These works deal with practically all the properties in that part of the ward south of the Hambledon—Stakes Hill Road, and also the whole of the Purbrook Ward.

The works now comprise 3 detritus tanks, 2 upward flow tanks, 7 sprinkler filters, humus tanks, sludge beds, and storm water tanks. There is also a central pumping station in Westbrook Grove, Purbrook, to which practically all the sewage in the Purbrook Ward gravitates. This sewage is lifted by electrically operated pumps for a distance of 200 yards into a main sewer which gravitates to the works. The effluent discharges into the water course

which is on the north side of Hulbert Road. These works are designed to serve a population of 8,700.

(2) Situated off Hart Plain Avenue, Cowplain. These works deal with practically the whole of the District north of Park Lane, Cowplain, on both sides of the main London Road. Provision has been made for the treatment of the sewage from Horndean to Blendworth within the Rural District of Petersfield.

There is one electrically operated pumping station in Park Lane, and the sewage gravities to the works from other parts of the area, discharging by a duplicated inverted syphon sewer. The works comprise detritus tanks, 3 upward flow tanks, 3 sprinkler filters, humus tanks and secondary filters, storm water tanks and sludge tanks. An automatic electric motor with a 3in. pump (in duplicate) has been installed for lifting the sludge drainings and emptying the humus tanks. This replaces a 1½in. petrol driven pump and two hand operated chain pumps. All drainings can now be pumped to the detritus chambers for secondary treatment. The pump well provided with the installation will permit the drainage of properties in the vicinity of the works which cannot be connected to the existing sewer and syphon. The effluent is discharged into a water course running through the works. These works were designed for the late Catherington Rural District Council and are supposed to be capable of treating the sewage for population of 3,860.

When it is noted that these works were designed to cope with populations in excess of that at present being served, an explanation is required. It is obvious that a general leakage into the system is occurring, as might be expected from the clay subsoil, that connections carrying storm water enter the system, and that due to more bathrooms, W.C.s., etc., are installed, and more water used, than was expected when those works were created.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

A weekly collection of refuse by the Council's employees is in operation throughout the whole of the area, the bi-weekly collection considered the minimal optimum from hygiene standards, not being operable, generally, with the present staff.

The Council has four 10 cubic yard vehicles and one 7 cubic yard vehicle.

The average daily collection is 40.7 tons, making an average weekly collection of 224 tons or 11,396 tons annually.

The refuse is disposed of by open tipping at two places, one on the mainland situated at Southmoor, Havant, and the other at Hayling forming a bank round the Works. The lack of what is accepted as "Controlled tipping" has necessitated frequent energetic rodent control measures.

Cesspools are emptied by an up-to-date cesspool and gully emptier, by Council workmen, owners having to make application for the service to the Engineer. Contents are deposited in the nearest sewer. There are 356 Cesspits, 170 on the mainland, 186 on Hayling Island. These required 1,003 emptyings, 634 for those on the mainland, 469 for those on the Island, average annual number of emptyings of 3.7 and 2.5 respectively.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Number of Complaints received	386
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VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Total number of visits made by Inspector	2,322
Public Health Act Visits	234
Public Health Act Re-visits	...	...	...	146
Housing Act Visits	...	...	...	199
Housing Act Re-visits	...	...	...	226
Drainage Visits	...	...	...	69
Drainage Re-visits	...	...	...	6
Drains Tested	...	...	...	12
Cesspools	...	...	...	3
Sewage Works	...	...	...	12
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	9
Watercourses and Ditches	...	...	...	11
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	6
Overcrowding	...	...	...	4
Moveable Dwellings (Tents, Vans and Sheds)	...	...	...	322
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	32
Infectious Disease Contacts	...	...	...	11
Cowsheds	...	...	...	58
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	30
Slaughtering	...	...	...	38
Milk Samples (Heat Treated)	...	...	...	14
Milk Samples (Special Designations)	...	...	...	20
Milk (Ungraded)	...	...	...	7
Meat and Other Food Inspection (Unsound Food)	...	...	...	48
Factories	...	...	...	22
Accumulations	...	...	...	11
Interviews (Owners, Builders, etc.)	...	...	...	253
Water Samples	...	...	...	17
Delivery of Samples	...	...	...	10
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	107
Food Premises	...	...	...	70
Market	...	...	...	2
Rodent Control	...	...	...	32
Mosquito Control	...	...	...	8
Hackney Carriages	...	...	...	11
Petroleum Act	...	...	...	5
Mortuaries	...	...	...	1
Ambulance Service	...	...	...	7
Police Court	...	...	...	10
Outworkers	...	...	...	8
Disinfections	...	...	...	5
Committee	...	...	...	14
Council	...	...	...	12
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	6
Sewage Effluent Samples	...	...	...	27
Piggeries	...	...	...	2
Ice Cream Samples	...	...	...	18
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	146
Total	...	...	...	2,322

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
" " complied	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " complied	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
" " complied	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Statutory Notices served	1
" " complied	1

DRAINAGE

Number of choked drains cleared	180
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INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Houses disinfected	11
Rooms disinfected	46
Bedding disinfected	19

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Rooms disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Bedding disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK AND IMPROVEMENTS
UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACT.

Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Walls repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Drains repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Houses main-drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Houses drained to new Cesspits	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. pans and sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
W.C. flush pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chimneys repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors and stairs repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Walls replastered	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Window frames and sashes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sash cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Window glazing renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ceilings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Washing-coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water supply provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Accumulation or deposits removed ...	...	...	...	...	7
Dirty premises cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	2
Verminous premises cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	9
Dustbins provided ...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditches cleared ...	...	...	...	...	16
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance ...	...	...	...	...	1

Unsound Food condemned during 1947.

		Cwts.	qrs	lb.
Beef (Imported)	Bone Taint	9	0	15
Sausages and Sausage Meat	Decomposition		1	0
1 Pig's Head	Tuberculosis			14
1 Pig's Lungs	"			2
1 Pig's Liver	"			4
1 Pig's Omentum Fat	"			3
Bacon	Decomposition	1	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese	"		2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	Contaminated		2	0
Butter	Rancid			14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Suet	Decomposition		1	0
Sugar	Contaminated			2
Sweets	Fermentation		1	18
Peaches	"		1	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corned Beef	Decomposition			6
Flour	Damaged by Dampness	1	0	27
Tea	Mould		1	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Barley	"			6
Semolina	"			23
Barley Powder	Contaminated		2	0
5 Pkts. Chocolate Cup	Mould			1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kippers	Decomposition	4	2	0
Megrims	"		1	3
Dried Smoked Fillets	"		1	3
Cod	"		1	2
Plaice	"		1	2
Herrings	"		1	0
Crabs	"		1	1
Mixed Fish	"		2	14
486 Eggs	"		2	3
624 Tins Evaporated Milk	Blown and/or Leaking	5	0	20
80 " Condensed Milk	" " "		2	5
204 " Soup	" " "	1	2	12
166 " Fish (various excluding Salmon)	" " "		2	7
126 " Salmon	" " "		3	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
145 " Beans	" " "	1	0	0
136 " Peas	" " "	1	1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
40 " Luncheon Meat	" " "		1	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
26 " Jam	" " "		1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
23 " Marmalade	" " "		1	8
30 " Stewed Steak	" " "		1	2
23 " Tomatoes	" " "		1	8
23 " Grape Fruit	" " "		1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 " Pears	" " "			23
19 " Peaches	" " "		1	10
8 " Plums	" " "			12

				Cwts.	qrs.	lb.
14	"	Apricots	" " "			27
2	"	Fruit Salad	" " "			4
1	Tin	Gooseberries	" " "			1½
1	"	Grapes	" " "			1½
1	"	Orange Juice	" " "			1¼
13	Tins	Sausages	" " "			12
9	"	Spaghetti	" " "			7
6	"	Bacon Rashers	" " "			7
5	"	Tongue (including Brisket)	" " "			15
12	"	Lobster Paste	" " "			12
216	Jars and Tins	Paste	Broken and/or Blown	1	17½	
292	Jars	Jam	Broken	2	3	1
95	"	Marmalade	"	3	24	
12	"	Honey	"		12	
27	"	Lemon Curd	"		27	
19	"	Mincemeat	"		19	
27	"	Pickles	Unsavoury	3	7	
1	Tin	Beetroot	Blown		2	
1	"	Potatoes	"		2	
1	"	Chicken	"		1	
14	Tins	Carrots	"		24	
1	Tin	Date Pudding	"		½	
2	Tins	Macaroni	"		2	
20	Pkts.	Steam Pudding	Affected by Mite		5	
				2 Tons	7 3	6¼

Total weight of Food Condemned: 2 Tons 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 6¼ lbs.

DEFECTS IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Found Remedied	
Want of Cleanliness	2	2
Want of Ventilation	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—
Sanitary	Insufficient Unsuitable or defective Not separate for sexes	—
Accommodation		3
Other Nuisances		—
	5	5

MOSQUITO CONTROL

The arrangements for Mosquito Control between the Council and The Director of the British Mosquito Control Institute (Mr. John F. Marshall, C.B.E., M.A.) have been continued throughout the year.

A number of complaints regarding stagnant water in static water tanks was received and dealt with by Mr. Marshall's staff. The routine disinfestation of ponds and ditches was also carried out.

The Rodent Officer, Mr. G. Duffie, was appointed to commence duty on the 6th January, 1947, in place of Mr. R. Wills, who had resigned in September, 1946.

After a short training course in Ministry of Food methods he was able to deal with complaints being received.

On the 20th March, 1947, three operators making a total of four started work and the Block Control System under Ministry of Food Circulars Nos. N.S. 11 and 12 commenced. Under this system the District is divided into ten Sections, the idea being, after survey to eradicate the pest systematically from each Section. Close liason had to be maintained with the War Agricultural Executive Committee for the area who are responsible for control in farms and farm buildings, and with the Railway Company who carry out control on Railway property.

The great difficulty was found in that the scheme omitted large areas of unoccupied land which could not be cleared to enable efficient control due to the time limit, also to the expense which might be incurred, the system being limited to Private and other Buildings.

The Urban District Council are responsible for Rodent Control in:—

Private Dwellings	
Business Premises	
Sewage Works	... .. 5
Refuse Tips	... .. 2
Sewage System.	(Approx. 73 miles)

From the 1st January—31st December, 1947, the total disinfestations carried out are as follows:—

Private Dwellings	... .. 614
Business Premises	... .. 44
Council and County Council Property	... .. 14
Miscellaneous	... .. 2

and the results produced were:—

Number of bodies	... .. 1,031
Estimated No. killed	... .. 13,087

During this period the Refuse Tips and Sewage Works at Havant, Hayling, Hambledon Road, Hulbert Road, and Bedhampton have been treated, and the rat infestation considerably reduced.

In addition, Sections of the Sewers which were considered infested were dealt with in Havant, Emsworth, Bedhampton and Hayling Island. The Rat population was particularly high in one section on Hayling Island, but following two treatments, by the end of the year, no evidence of infestation could be found.

Although a few infestations proved difficult to clear, there were no outstanding problems.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

Number of new Houses erected during the Year.

(a)	By the Local Authority	... .. 292
	Permanent	... .. 142
	Temporary	... .. 150
(b)	By Private enterprise	... .. 43
(c)	Rebuilt following War Damage	... .. 33

It is pleasing to note that the Council's Post-War Housing Scheme made great headway during the year, the total of 292 houses built, comparing most favourably with 10 built in 1946.

The number of Informal Notices serviced under the Housing Act 1936 shows an increase over the previous year, and the number of complaints re housing conditions also increased. This is no doubt due to the lack of maintenance work during the war years now manifesting itself. Also, owners are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain property in a reasonable state of repair due to higher building costs and the continued control of rents.

This particularly applies to poor class property, where repairs are usually extensive, but the owner has to pay for these repairs out of rents ranging as low as 6/- to 10/- per week.

Although many new houses have been built (both by Private Enterprise and by the Council) the time has not yet arrived when systematic inspection of old properties can reasonably be carried out, and eradication of sub-standard dwellings which are damp (lacking damp proof courses), dark, small and without amenities which nowadays are considered essential.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES.

During the year 322 visits were made to various camping sites and moveable dwellings. This figure shows a big increase on the 186 visits made in 1946, and indicates the large amount of time which has to be spent on this work by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The conditions of sites generally, shows a big improvement, but on the sites which have unconditional licences overcrowding took place.

It would facilitate control should a condition be laid down when licensing a site that it be vacated by the 31st October of each year, and in addition to those governing the type of moveable dwelling, one preventing the use of old public service vehicles, which become detrimental to the amenities of the district.

During the year, proceedings were successfully taken against three persons, contravening the Public Health Act 1936 and the Council's Byelaws.

Details are as follows:—

Case 1. Conviction on 5 counts, and fined a total of £19-0-0, plus £5-5-0 costs.

Case 2. Conviction on 2 counts, and fined £1-0-0 for each offence.

Case 3. Conviction on 3 counts, and fined 10/- for each offence.

With the growth of Hayling Island as a holiday resort, particularly the camp sites, the necessary sanitary control cannot be carried out by the present staff, without detrimentally affecting the other work, a second Additional Sanitary Inspector being urgently required.

A good step forward to camp sites control was the passing in 1947 of the Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council Act which gives the Council power to purchase three of these unconditionally licensed sites compulsorily, and on one further site to have the numbers and types of dwellings controlled and reduced to 60 by 31st March, 1948.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD HANDLERS.

The coastal area of the district, especially Hayling Island, is popular as a holiday resort.

The number of cafes and restaurants is therefore above that of a normal residential area. In addition there are four large holiday camps and a Ministry of Labour Transit Camp for Displaced Persons.

A large number of the catering staffs of these holiday camps are recruited for the season, often from those who have served in the services, mercantile marine etc., and of course, with those in the Displaced Persons Camp, have lived abroad, often in areas where enteric disease is endemic.

With the outbreaks of Typhoid at Aberystwith and Partatypoid at Coatbridge, both traced to food (ice-cream) which had been handled by a carrier of pathogenic organisms, an attempt to examine all food handlers in major catering establishments in the District was made.

In co-operation with the administrators a talk on the subject of hygiene was given by the Medical Officer of Health to each of the catering staffs of all the holiday camps, at cafes, at a large Hotel, and to the staff of the British Restaurant. All food handlers were invited to supply a specimen of faeces and of urine, sampling bottles being distributed at the close of the talk.

The co-operation received was most gratifying. Specimens were received from all food handlers, with only two exceptions (the two senior members of the catering staff in one holiday camp). The specimens were examined at the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council, Winchester, without cost. I take this opportunity of thanking Dr. Mackenzie and his staff for the ready co-operation at all times.

Numbers were as follows:—

		No. of Staff	Faeces	Urine.
Holiday Camp A	...	46	44	46
Holiday Camp B	...	33	33	33
Holiday Camp C	...	44	44	44
Holiday Camp D	...	42	42	42
Displaced Persons Camp	...	81	81	81
Hotel	...	9	9	9
Cafes	...	20	20	20
British Restaurant	...	21	21	21
		296	294	296

A resume of previous illness among these food handling employees was taken wherever possible, and it was rather disconcerting to find how frequently a history of Dysentery, Typhoid, etc., was obtained, especially from ex-service personnel.

The results were therefore of great interest. No Typhoid or Paratyphoid organisms were found, but in one holiday camp, three persons were found to be carrying *Salmonella Montevideo* in their stools. One was the Senior Chef, who gave a history of Typhoid Fever, 18 years before, the others being a children's Nurse, with a history of "disease of the Liver" of 2 years' duration and a children's Waitress, with no history of illness.

An interesting feature of this investigation was that in this camp last year, children had had an outbreak of acute Enteritis. No specimens were taken at the time. The Chef and the children's nurse had been employed during that period.

That no pathogenic organisms were found among the 81 Displaced Persons—many of whom had served periods in concentration camps and had wandered over Europe, often under most distressing conditions, is worth noting.

It is considered that while the taking of one specimen of faeces and urine cannot be expected to trace all "intermittent carriers," "continual" carriers might be found. Further, the mere sampling along with the explanatory talks on hygiene, is considered to accentuate the high standard of personal hygiene to be stressed in catering establishments.

Where laboratory facilities are available, such sampling is strongly recommended. No doubts need be felt that the food handlers will not co-operate, 100% production of samples being almost the rule, in fact, certain groups of employees having heard of the scheme, applied to have the service.

MILK SUPPLY

The number of farmers producing milk at the end of the year is as follows :—

(a)	Tuberculin Tested	...	11
(b)	Accredited	...	12
(c)	Non-designated	...	17

There are therefore 40 farms in the district producing milk.

Among the Tuberculin Tested farms there are some of ultra-modern design, producing milk of consistently high standard from pedigree herds.

The County Council is the licensing Authority for the production of Tuberculin and Accredited milks. This means that sampling by the Urban District Council's staff of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milk is only carried out at the retailers. It has been noted that the standard of sterilization and the general condition of the cowsheds and dairies vary between the two Authorities, sanitary inspectorial staff, in my opinion setting higher standards, in particular, in insisting on steam sterilization.

The number of dealer's licences for the sale of Tuberculin Tested milk is 7.

The number of dealer's licences for the sale of Pasteurised milk is 2.

The number of Supplementary licences for the sale of Tuberculin Tested milk is 2.

The number of Supplementary licences for the sale of Pasteurised milk is 4.

There are two milk heat-treatment plants in the District.

During the year, sixteen samples of Tuberculin Tested, three of Pasteurised and one of Accredited Milk were sampled under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936-1946, and fourteen samples of Heat Treated Milk were taken under the Heat Treated Milk (Prescribed Tests) Order 1944. In addition, seven samples of Ungraded milk were taken. Out of the total of forty-one samples taken, fifteen were found to be unsatisfactory—the reason in most cases being traced to neglect of the necessary cleansing routine due to shortage of experienced cowhands on the farm. The co-operation of farmers under such circumstances is found to be good, most of them being anxious to produce milk which is clean and satisfactory.

The use of detergents has been stressed, especially in the dairy premises of farms and shops and special attention has been directed

to the importance of personal hygiene of all employees. It is noted that in very many premises (farms and shops), separate white overalls and caps and other clothing is supplied by the employers.

All milk supplied to schools in this area, is Pasteurised, and throughout the year no complaints regarding the quality of this milk were received.

ICE CREAM

This year saw an important addition to the regulation controlling the production of ice-cream in the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947. It is perhaps unfortunate that this new control came at a time when new equipment was in short supply and "cold mixes" almost unobtainable.

The 13 registered producers in the district only make for their own retail trade, a large quantity sold, being manufactured outside the District. The standard of hygiene of the local producers can be assessed by considering the result of the sampling for the District which showed that of 18 samples taken, only 7 were given Grade 1 for bacterial purity. It is hoped during the year 1948 to have meetings of all producers in order to help them to produce ice-cream of a consistently high standard and bacterial purity.

In the event of any large scale manufacturers of Ice-cream applying for registration in this District the Public Health Department will insist on a separate room being used solely for such manufacture.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938—SECTION 13.

During the year much attention has been paid to the above Act and Section, and the total number of visits (70) shows a big increase on 1946. This figure however, is still not sufficient in view of the large number of food handling premises in the area, and the present Sanitary Inspector's staff of two cannot hope to deal with this serious matter efficiently, along with so many numerous other duties.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1947.

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	14	9
Diphtheria	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—
Pneumonia	2	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1
Measles	184	1
Whooping Cough	28	2
Erysipelas	2	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	3	3
Gastro-Enteritis	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
15—25	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	7	5	2	0	1	1	0	0
35—45	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
45—55	4	2	0	0	3	1	0	0
55—65	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
65 and over	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25	13	4	0	7	4	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION

⁵⁵⁹
~~454~~ Children were given primary immunization, ³⁶⁷~~386~~ of these being under 5 years of age and ¹⁸²~~78~~ over 5. ~~Only 10~~ Children received a refresher dose to boost previous immunization. ¹⁹⁹⁴

